

Event generator tuning using Bayesian optimization

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ABSTRACT: Monte Carlo event generators contain a large number of parameters that must be determined by comparing the output of the generator with experimental data. Generating enough events with a fixed set of parameter values to enable making such a comparison is extremely CPU intensive, which prohibits performing a simple brute-force grid-based tuning of the parameters. Bayesian optimization is a powerful method designed for such black-box tuning applications. In this article, we show that Monte Carlo event generator parameters can be accurately obtained using Bayesian optimization and minimal expert-level physics knowledge. A tune of the PYTHIA 8 event generator using e^+e^- events, where 20 parameters are optimized, can be run on a modern laptop in just two days. Combining the Bayesian optimization approach with expert knowledge should enable producing better tunes in the future, by making it faster and easier to study discrepancies between Monte Carlo and experimental data.

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1. Introduction

Monte Carlo event generators, which are used to simulate particle collisions, contain a large number of parameters that must be determined (tuned) by comparing the output of the generator with experimental data. Generating enough events with a fixed set of parameter values to enable making such a comparison is extremely CPU intensive. For example, it takes $\mathcal{O}(\text{hour})$ on a modern CPU core to generate 1M events for a single set of parameter values using the PYTHIA 8 event generator [1, 2]. A full tune of PYTHIA to e^+e^- data involves optimizing ≈ 20 parameters, which clearly cannot be performed using a brute-force grid-based approach. Even a tune of only a small subset of parameters, *e.g.*, the 6 parameters that control fragmentation, would take $\mathcal{O}(100)$ CPU years using a coarse 10-bins-per-parameter scheme.

All available tunes provided with the PYTHIA 8 package were obtained either: *manually*, where an expert chose how to vary the parameters based on extensive knowledge and insight, guided by comparing generated and experimental distributions; or *parametrically*, where the generator response to changes in the parameters was itself parametrized based on a large set of reference generator data sets, which then facilitated optimizing the parameters via minimization of an objective function, *e.g.*, a χ^2 . Of course, this characterization is oversimplified since experts have performed parametric tunes, but it is sufficient to motivate this study. Examples of manual and parametric tunes are described in detail in Refs. [3] and [4], respectively.

Each of these approaches has both merit and limitations. We believe that only a few physicists are capable of performing a large-scale manual tune of PYTHIA, and even for such an expert it takes considerable effort. The manual approach does not scale to larger parameter sets, and is not well suited to less-intuitive models or to producing many experiment-specific tunes (or a large number of dedicated tunes in general). That said, the manual approach is less prone to finding an *unphysical* local minimum in the parameter space that happens to provide a decent description of the data distributions being compared to during the tuning process; the expert can intuitively identify such situations. The parametrization approach is easily parallelized, but requires that the generator response — including multi-parameter correlations — is well approximated by the chosen parametric function within the parameter hypercube to be explored. Furthermore, the optimal working point must be included in the parameter hypercube, though this can be achieved by first doing a coarse scan of the parameter space.

In this article, we propose treating Monte Carlo event-generator tuning as a black-box optimization problem to be addressed using the framework of Bayesian optimization. We will show that Monte Carlo generator parameters can be accurately obtained using Bayesian optimization and minimal expert-level physics knowledge. Furthermore, a tune of the PYTHIA 8 event generator using e^+e^- data, where 20 parameters are optimized, can be run on a modern laptop in just two days. Combining the Bayesian optimization approach with expert-level knowledge should enable producing better tunes in the future, by making it faster and easier to study discrepancies between Monte Carlo and experimental data. This article is organized as follows: the Bayesian optimization framework is described in Sec. 2; its application to a full PYTHIA e^+e^- tune is presented in Sec. 3; Sec. 4 describes CPU usage; and a summary is provided in Sec. 5.

2. Bayesian Optimization

For each Monte Carlo data sample produced by the event generator (for a given set of parameters), a number of observable distributions can be constructed and compared between Monte Carlo and experimental data. Such a comparison is done using an objective function, *e.g.*, a two-sample χ^2 statistic built from the binned distributions in data and Monte Carlo.¹ Since the dependence of the objective function on the parameters is unknown, the strategy employed in Bayesian optimization is to treat the χ^2 as a random function over which a prior must be assigned (see, *e.g.*, Ref. [5]). We choose to use the Gaussian process prior, which is a common choice as it permits computing marginals and conditionals in closed form. For an overview of Gaussian processes, see Ref. [6].

Each time a Monte Carlo sample is generated with a different set of parameters, a χ^2 value is computed comparing the Monte Carlo to the experimental data. From the initial prior and all of the sampled χ^2 values, a posterior over functions is constructed. The main idea is to use all information available, and not just the local gradient to find the best possible χ^2 . Another choice that must be made in Bayesian optimization is the so-called acquisition function, which is used to determine the next point in parameter space to query. We choose to focus on maximizing the expected improvement over the current best χ^2 found, as implemented in the SPEARMINT software package [7], and use the default SPEARMINT settings for balancing exploration versus exploitation. For a detailed

¹In practice, a pseudo- χ^2 statistic is typically used, where correlations between the various observable distributions are ignored. Regardless, a smaller χ^2 is taken to mean a better tune.

discussion of the algorithms implemented in SPEARMINT, see Ref. [8]. *N.b.*, working within the Gaussian process framework is not suited to discrete parameters; however, other automated optimization procedures do handle discrete parameters well (see Sec. 3.4). Finally, it is also possible within Bayesian optimization to account for the CPU cost of generating each Monte Carlo data set, and attempt to maximize the expected improvement per unit time [8].

3. Tuning PYTHIA

To demonstrate how to apply Bayesian optimization to Monte Carlo event generator tuning — and to validate its performance — the following closure test is performed:

- a 10M-event e^+e^- data sample is generated using PYTHIA 8 with its default parameter values, collectively referred to as the *Monash* tune [3];
- various observable distributions are built from the Monash simulated data sample and treated as experimental data;
- a set of 20 parameters in PYTHIA is chosen for tuning;
- a minimal amount of expert knowledge is input on each parameter, as each is allowed to vary freely within a large pre-defined range (of course, the true Monash values are treated as unknown in the tuning);
- and, finally, the Bayesian optimization framework is applied using SPEARMINT to obtain the 20 optimal (tuned) parameter values.

Treating the Monash data sample as experimental data permits validating the performance by comparing the Monash parameter values to the optimal ones found by SPEARMINT. This treatment ensures that each distribution can be perfectly modeled by PYTHIA. In reality, Monte Carlo event generators often times do not model parts of the experimental data well; therefore, it is important that any tuning method can also handle optimizing imperfect models.

3.1 Objective Function

We define our objective function as a pseudo- χ^2 in a similar way to the one used in producing the Monash tune [3]:

$$\chi^2 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\text{bins}}} \frac{(\text{Monash}_i - \text{MC}_i)^2}{\sigma_{\text{Monash},i}^2 + \sigma_{\text{MC},i}^2}, \quad (3.1)$$

where σ denote the statistical uncertainties on the Monash and Monte Carlo values in the i^{th} bin. Any σ_i value that corresponds to less than a 1% relative uncertainty is set to be 1%. The choice of setting a minimum value avoids having a few bins with large occupancies dominating the tuning. In practice, the systematic uncertainties on the experimental distributions implicitly accomplish this. The sample size of each Monte Carlo data set is chosen such that the 1% value is used in most bins. We ignore correlations between bins in our definition of χ^2 , since this information is often not available for experimental data. It may be desirable to alter the χ^2 to include weight factors for each bin. Incorporating correlations or bin weights into the tuning procedure is straightforward, as only the definition of the χ^2 needs to be modified.

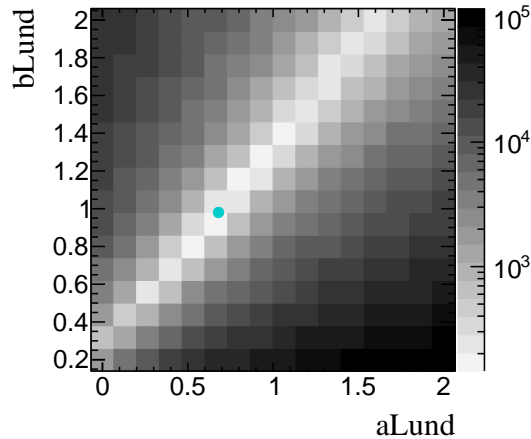


Figure 1. Example of a parameter in PYTHIA that is not included in our tune. The 10M-event Monash data sample is compared to samples where the aLund and bLund parameters are varied. The z axis (greyscale) denotes the χ^2 value, and the cyan marker shows the Monash value of $(\text{aLund}, \text{bLund})=(0.68, 0.98)$. The parameters aLund and bLund are strongly correlated, and so only bLund is tuned.

3.2 Parameters & Observables

Since the Gaussian process framework is not suited to tuning discrete parameters, all discrete parameters in PYTHIA are left at their Monash values.² We choose to tune a large set of 20 continuous parameters, which roughly corresponds to the full set of PYTHIA 8 parameters constrained by the observable distributions from e^+e^- data that were used in the Monash tune, and that enter into the χ^2 defined in Eq. 3.1. This excludes parameters that when varied have either negligible impact on the χ^2 value, or those that are $\approx 100\%$ correlated with another PYTHIA parameter. An example of a correlated parameter not included in our tune, aLund, is shown in Fig. 1. *N.b.*, we chose to include in our tune a few parameters that are not well constrained by the χ^2 to study how SPEARMINT performs in the presence of such parameters.

The full list of parameters included in the tune is given in Table 1. The range in which each parameter is allowed to vary is also provided. We place a uniform prior over each parameter within the specified range, *i.e.*, parameters are allowed to vary freely within these ranges. Expert knowledge could be used here by assigning non-uniform priors to the parameters that capture the physics belief about their behavior (see Sec. 3.4); however, as our goal in this article is to demonstrate the power of the Bayesian optimization process, we choose to use minimal expert knowledge. For a detailed discussion on the meaning of each parameter, see Ref. [3]. Table 2 provides a full list of the distributions that enter into the χ^2 defined in Eq. 3.1. We choose to use the same set of distributions that was used to produce the Monash tune. For our purposes, the physical meaning of each distribution is not important, so we omit any detailed description and instead refer the interested reader to Ref. [3].

²See Sec. 3.4 for discussion on how to tune discrete parameters. We note that no discrete parameters were altered from the default PYTHIA values in the Monash tune itself.

Table 1. Full list of parameters considered in our tune, categorized into blocks, along with their values in the Monash tune and the interval in which we allow them to vary.

Block	Parameter	Monash Value	Range Considered
1	alphaSvalue	0.1365	[0.06, 0.25]
	pTmin	0.5	[0.1, 2.0]
	pTminChgQ	0.5	[0.1, 2.0]
2	bLund	0.98	[0.2, 2]
	sigma	0.335	[0, 1]
	aExtraSQuark	0	[0, 2]
	aExtraDiQuark	0.97	[0, 2]
	rFactC	1.32	[0, 2]
	rFactB	0.855	[0, 2]
3	probStoUD	0.217	[0, 1]
	probQQtoQ	0.081	[0, 1]
	probSQtoQQ	0.915	[0, 1]
	probQQ1toQQ0	0.0275	[0, 1]
	etaSup	0.6	[0, 1]
	etaPrimeSup	0.12	[0, 1]
	decupletSup	1	[0, 1]
	mesonUDvector	0.5	[0, 3]
	mesonSvector	0.55	[0, 3]
	mesonCvector	0.88	[0, 3]
	mesonBvector	2.2	[0, 3]

Table 2. Full list of e^+e^- distributions that contribute to the χ^2 in our tune. The notation “ $2\times$ ” refers to distributions that are considered separately for events with and without a b tag.

Category	Number	Distributions
event shapes	10	$2\times$ (thrust, C and D parameter, wide and total jet broadening)
fragmentation	6	$2\times$ (charged-particle multiplicity and momentum fraction), scaled momentum spectra $x_{D^*,B} \equiv 2p_{D^*,B}/E_{\text{cm}}$ for D^*, B hadrons
hadron types	4	hadron types in $e^+e^- \rightarrow X$ and $Z \rightarrow \text{heavy flavor}$

3.3 Tuning Closure Test

We consider two approaches to tuning the 20 parameters listed in blocks 1–3 in Table 1 using the χ^2 built from the 20 distributions given in Table 2:

- a block-diagonal strategy, where the parameters in blocks 1, 2, and 3 are tuned using only the event-shape, fragmentation, and hadron-type distributions, respectively, and each block is tuned independently;
- and a global strategy, where all 20 parameters are tuned simultaneously on all distributions.

The pseudo-experimental data distributions are obtained by generating 10M events using the Monash parameters. For each set of parameters that SPEARMINT chooses to evaluate, a data sample of 1M events is generated. The number of SPEARMINT queries and the total CPU time used are discussed in Sec. 4. In all tunes, the optimal parameter set is taken to be the one that the internal SPEARMINT χ^2 model predicts is the best, and not the set for which a PYTHIA data sample was generated and found to have the best χ^2 (in practice this makes little difference). Assigning error bars to parameters using the SPEARMINT χ^2 model is discussed in detail in Appendix A.

Figures 2–4 show the results of tuning the parameters in block 1 on the event-shape distributions, while the optimal parameter values are listed in Table 3. The Monash event-shape data distributions are all well described by our tuned PYTHIA spectra. The tuned parameter values are consistent to about $\approx 1\sigma$ based on the uncertainties obtained using the method detailed in Appendix A. The precision on α_s is 0.0002, while the $p_{TminChgQ}$ confidence interval covers most of its allowed range. This difference reflects how well the event-shape distributions constrain each parameter.

The results of tuning the block 2 parameters on the fragmentation distributions are presented in Figs. 5 and 6, and in Table 4. In this block, we again find good agreement between the Monash and tuned spectra. Several of the parameter uncertainties appear to undercover in this case due to sizable correlations (which are neglected when determining the errors); however, the uncertainties are sufficient to convey how well each parameter is constrained. The parameter $a_{ExtraSQuark}$ is only constrained to be $\lesssim 0.1$ by the spectra used in the tune, and in such cases we find that SPEARMINT tends to select the edge of the region considered, *e.g.*, $a_{ExtraSQuark}$ is tuned to its minimum allowed value of 0.

The results of tuning the block 3 parameters on the hadron-type distributions are presented in Fig. 7 and 8, and in Table 5. The block 3 tune involves 11 parameters, and we again find that all data distributions and PYTHIA parameter values are consistent with Monash. Based on these results, we conclude that SPEARMINT has successfully performed a 20 parameter tune of PYTHIA 8 using the block-diagonal strategy that was also employed in the Monash tune [3].

A novel aspect of using the Bayesian optimization framework is the possibility to perform a global tune of all 20 parameters using all 20 distributions — on a laptop. Since most of the 20 parameters considered in our e^+e^- tune are only strongly constrained by the distributions in a single block, we do not expect a global tune to improve the precision of the tuned parameter values.³ That said, demonstrating that a 20 parameter tune is possible is of interest regardless of its utility in this specific example. Figure 9 shows the optimal parameter values obtained from the global e^+e^- tune, compared to those obtained from the tunes of the three blocks. As expected, the global tune does not improve the precision;⁴ however, the fact that such a tune can be run on a laptop is an exciting result. This capability may prove useful in future tunes of Monte Carlo event generators.

³If a parameter is only constrained by the distributions in a single block, the global tune should provide worse precision for the parameter due to the increased sample-to-sample variation in the global χ^2 compared to that of the individual block χ^2 values.

⁴The uncertainties are underestimated for a few of the parameters in the global tune, *e.g.*, $p_{TminChgQ}$. This is likely due to the global tune being terminated before it had fully converged. Since the global tune is only presented here to demonstrate proof of principle, we have not investigated whether this issue goes away with additional queries.

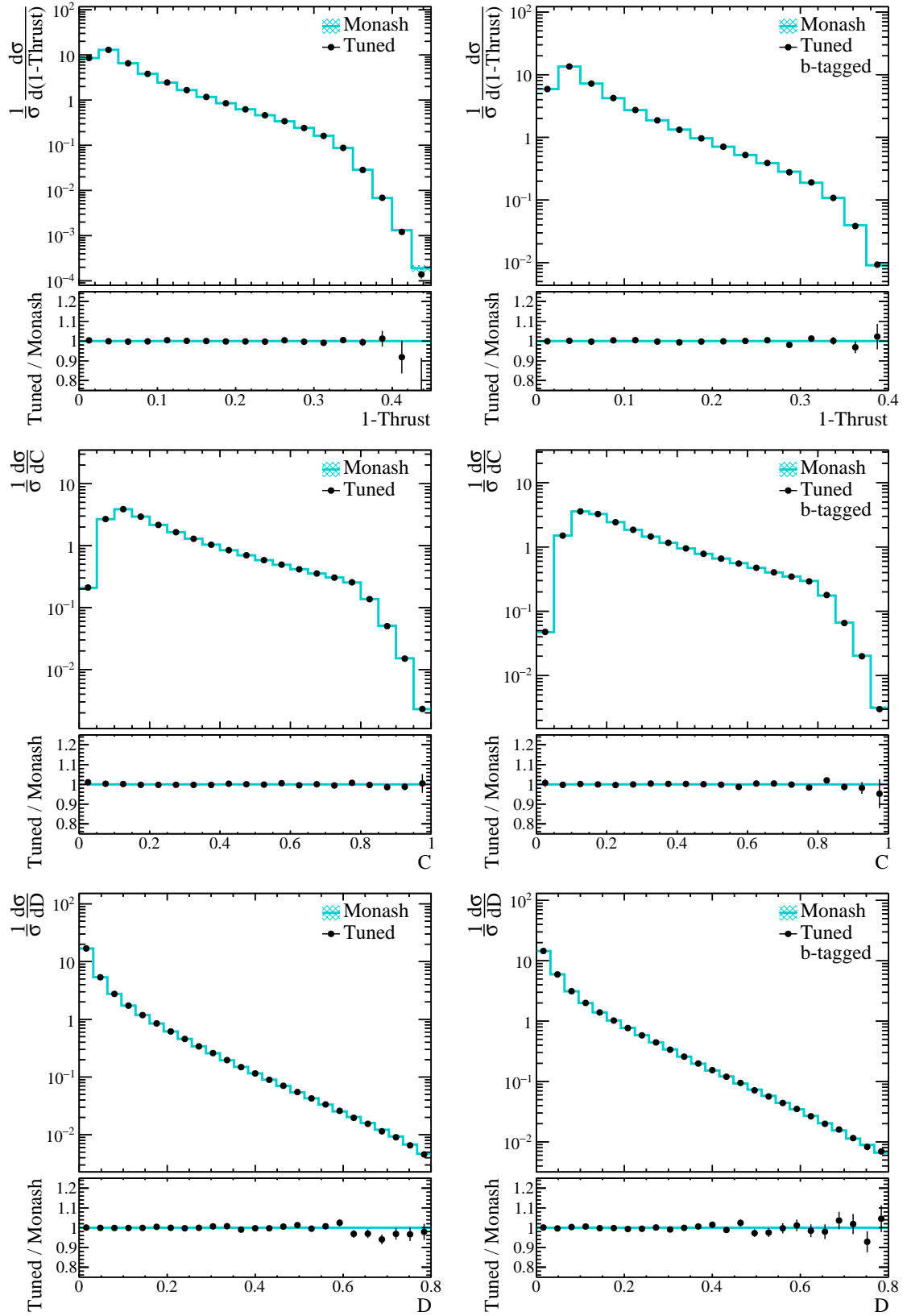


Figure 2. Event-shape distributions obtained from the Monash data sample compared to those obtained from our optimal tune of the parameters in block 1. Both samples used here have 10M events.

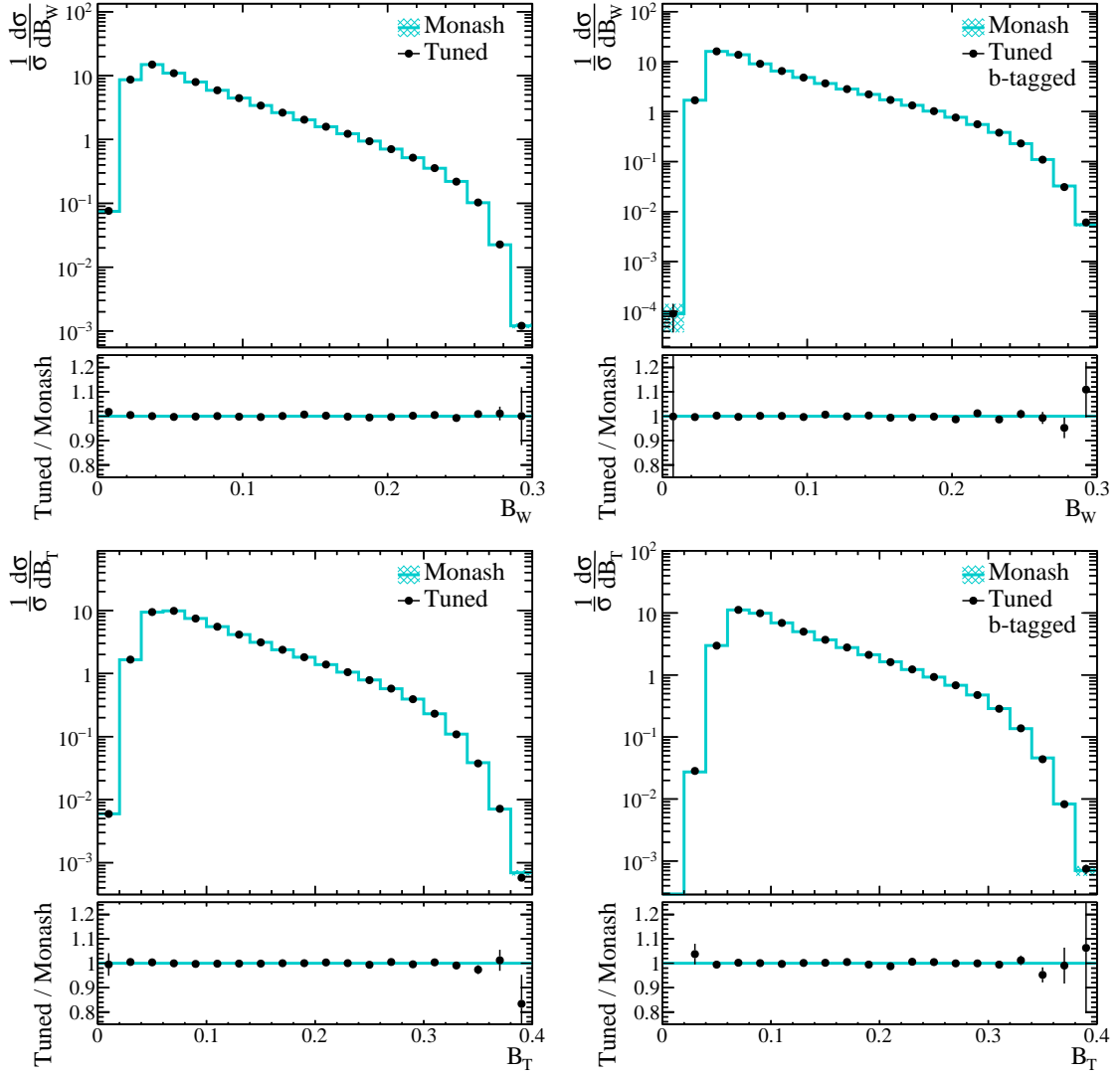


Figure 3. Additional event-shape distributions obtained from the Monash data sample compared to those obtained from our optimal tune of the parameters in block 1. Both samples used here have 10M events.

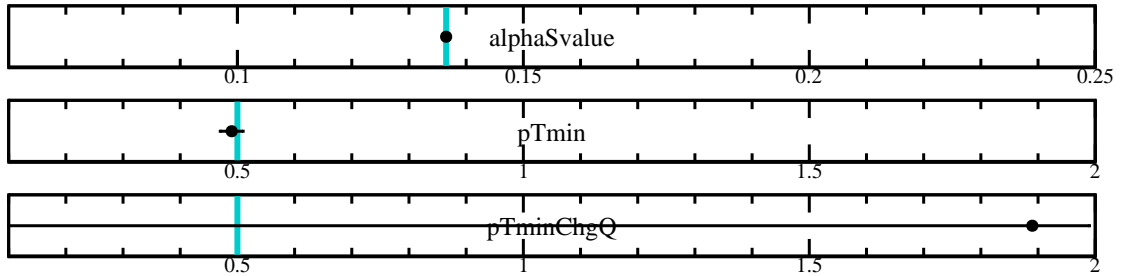


Figure 4. (black points) Block 1 parameters from our optimal tune compared to their (vertical cyan lines) Monash values. The horizontal-axis ranges are the regions considered by SPEARMINT during tuning.

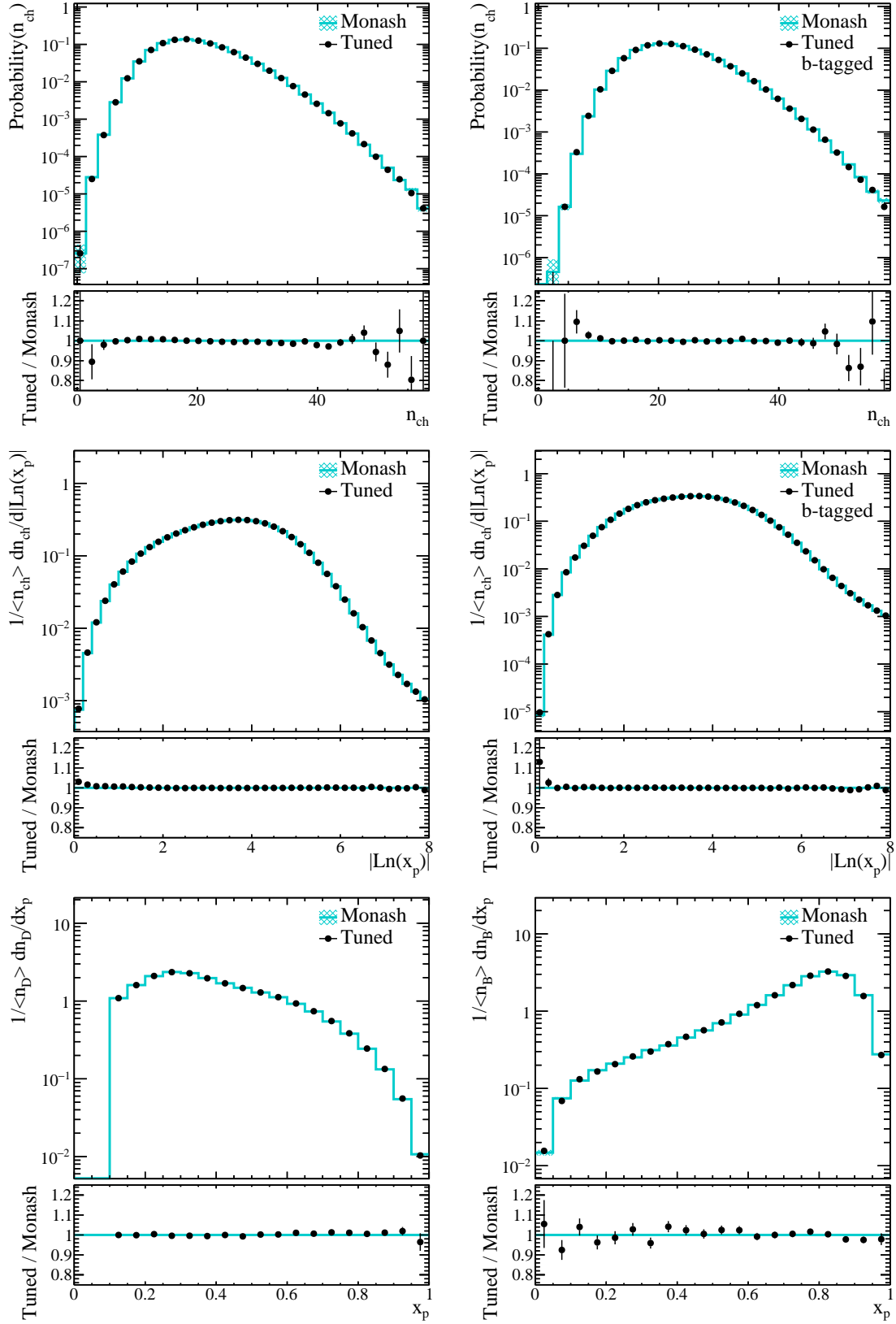


Figure 5. Fragmentation distributions obtained from the Monash data sample compared to those obtained from our optimal tune of the parameters in block 2. Both samples used here have 10M events.

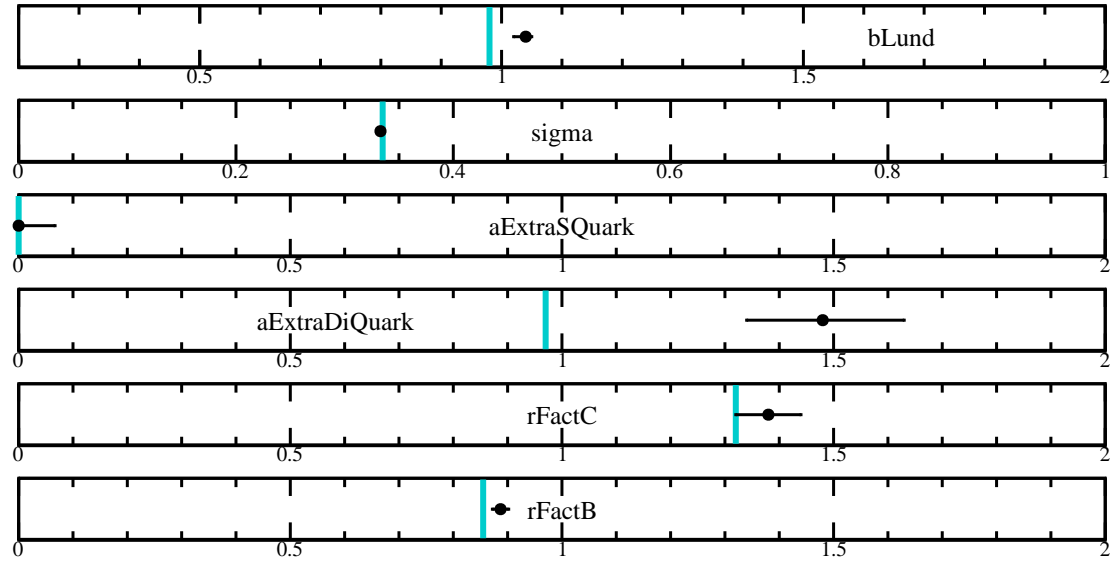


Figure 6. (black points) Block 2 parameters from our optimal tune compared to their (vertical cyan lines) Monash values. The horizontal-axis ranges are the regions considered by SPEARMINT during tuning.

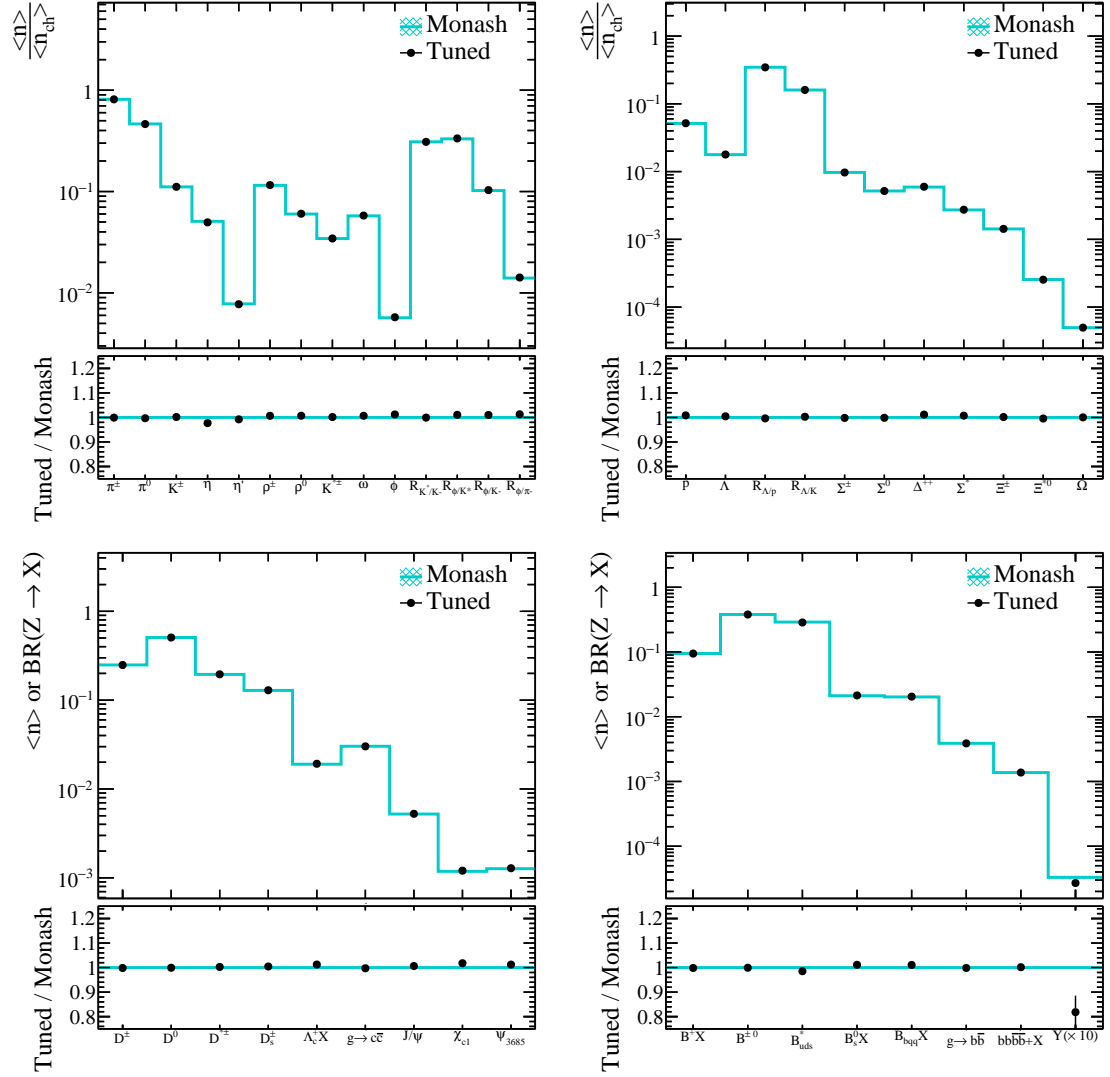


Figure 7. Hadron-type distributions obtained from the Monash data sample compared to those obtained from our optimal tune of the parameters in block 3. Both samples used here have 10M events.

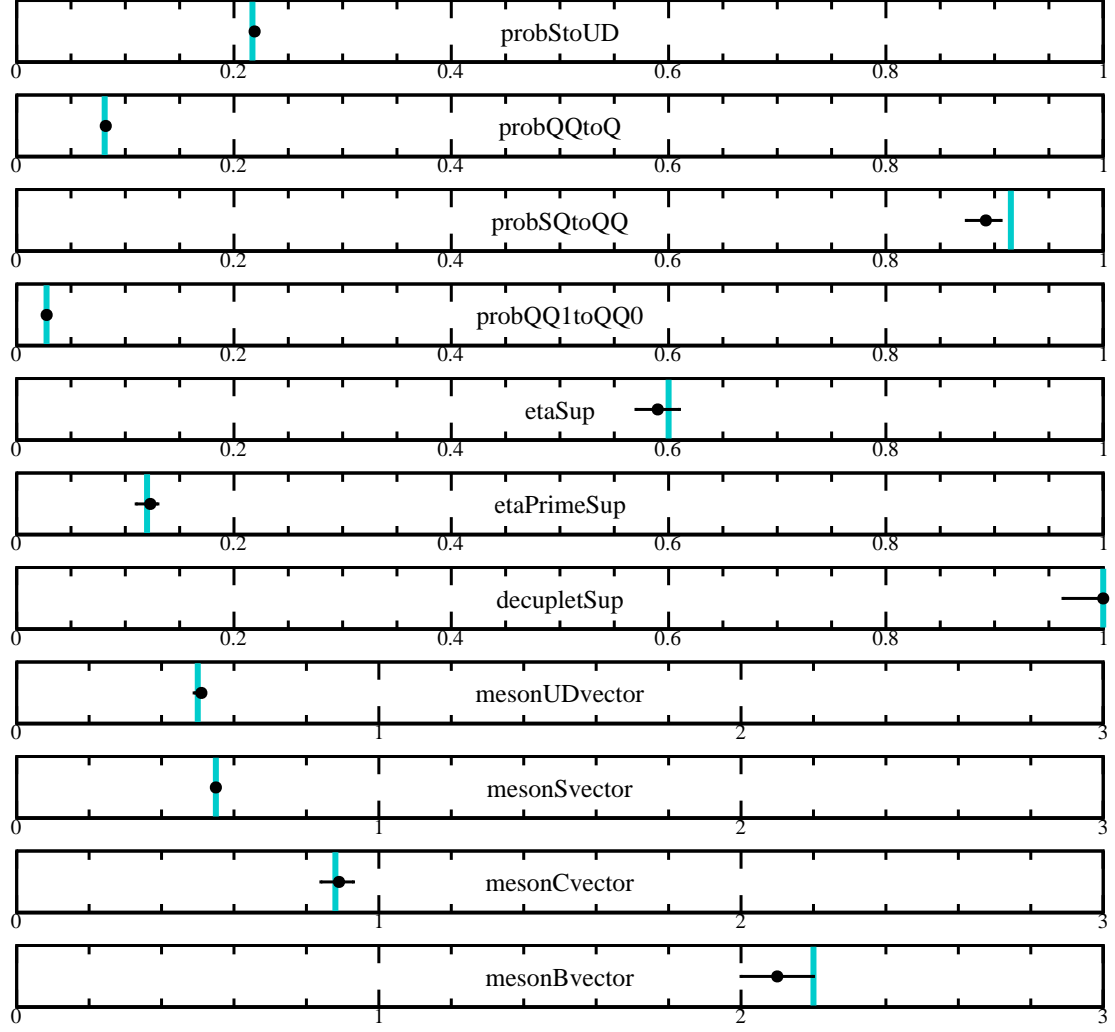


Figure 8. (black points) Block 3 parameters from our optimal tune compared to their (vertical cyan lines) Monash values. The horizontal-axis ranges are the regions considered by SPEARMINT during tuning.

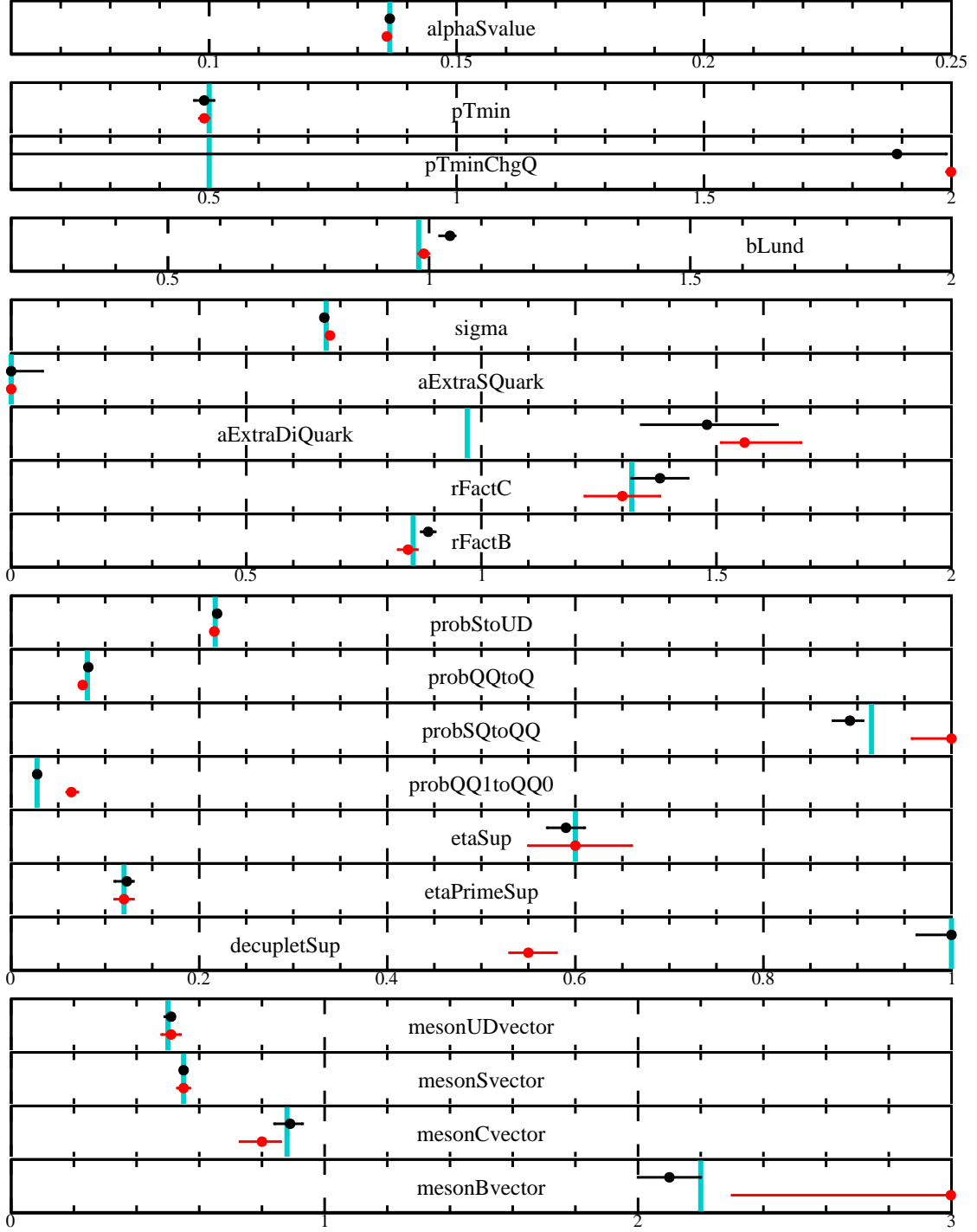


Figure 9. (red points) Global tune of the block 1, 2, and 3 parameters compared to their (vertical cyan lines) Monash values. The horizontal-axis ranges are the regions considered by SPEARMINT during tuning. (black points) The block-diagonal results for each parameter are also shown.

The results of our closure test of applying the Bayesian optimization framework to Monte Carlo event generator tuning are summarized as follows:

- The true Monash parameter values are accurately and precisely determined for all parameter blocks listed in Table 1, even when a minimal amount of expert knowledge about each parameter is used.
- The three blocks contain 3, 6, and 11 parameters, and no decrease in performance is observed in the 11 parameter tune relative to the others. Furthermore, inclusion of a few poorly constrained parameters does not greatly impact the tuning process.
- The uncertainties placed on the tuned parameters using the method described in Appendix A provide reasonable coverage properties in the absence of sizable correlations, and in all cases are sufficient for estimating how well a parameter is constrained by the experimental data distributions.
- A 20 parameter global tune converges to a consistent set of parameter values, except for a few poorly constrained parameters. While the global approach provides no improvement for this particular example, which is expected, the fact that performing a 20 parameter tune is possible is both novel and exciting.

Therefore, this closure test demonstrates that Bayesian optimization is a viable method for tuning Monte Carlo event generators. The real value in its usage for this task will be shown in Sec. 4, where we demonstrate the small CPU required to perform the tunes presented in this section.

3.4 Possible Improvements

The goal of the tuning closure test presented in the previous subsection was to demonstrate the power of the Bayesian optimization method; therefore, we chose to use minimal expert knowledge by placing a uniform prior over each parameter within a large specified range. In a real-world tune, expert knowledge could be used here by assigning non-uniform priors to the parameters that capture the physics belief about their behavior. This could include expected correlations between parameters. By combining the Bayesian optimization approach with expert-level knowledge, it should be possible to produce better tunes in the future by making it much faster and easier to study discrepancies between Monte Carlo and experimental data.

An obvious question arises from the study above: is it possible to transfer knowledge gained from the block-diagonal tunes to the global tune? This would permit the global tune to focus on regions of the 20-dimensional parameter space that are known to be promising, rather than simply starting over and ignoring the block-diagonal results. Related applications include transferring knowledge from a tune at one beam energy to another, or from a tune to e^+e^- data to one on proton-proton data. An interesting area of research on this topic is *multi-task* Bayesian optimization [9], which could prove to be useful for tuning Monte Carlo event generators. Another way of potentially speeding up the tuning process would be to first consider the χ^2 obtained using a smaller generated sample, and then decide whether or not to generate the 1M-event sample based on the χ^2 value [9].

As noted above, the Gaussian process framework is not suited for tuning discrete parameters; however, other automated optimization procedures do handle discrete parameters well. For

example, tree-based optimizers handle both discrete and continuous parameters naturally. Such optimizers are available in open-source packages, *e.g.*, the SCIKIT-OPTIMIZE package [10]. If it becomes desirable in future tunes of Monte Carlo event generators to include multiple discrete parameters, then exploring the use of tree-based optimizers would be worthwhile.

4. CPU Usage

The CPU cost of performing these tunes depends on how many queries are made by SPEARMINT; therefore, determining when to terminate the optimization process governs how much total CPU is required. Figure 10 presents the evolution of the SPEARMINT model χ^2 value versus query number for each tuning block. In each case, the SPEARMINT model χ^2 converges to a value close to the mean χ^2 value under the null hypothesis (see Appendix A for details on how the mean value is obtained); *i.e.*, the SPEARMINT model χ^2 converges to the mean χ^2 value expected using the true parameter values. Therefore, by first computing the null mean χ^2 using a Monte Carlo data sample constructed to have per-bin errors that match the experimental data distributions — where the true parameters are known — it is possible to obtain an estimate of what the SPEARMINT model χ^2 value should converge to.

Figure 10 shows that for each tuning block considered in our study, the SPEARMINT model χ^2 value is unstable until about $25 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries are made, and that each block has fully stabilized by $50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries ($n(\text{par})$ denotes the number of parameters being tuned). Figures 12-14 show how the optimal SPEARMINT model parameter values evolve with the number of queries. The optimal parameter values also begin to stabilize around $25 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries, and are found to vary by negligible amounts relative to their uncertainties beyond $50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries. All tuning results shown in the previous section are obtained using $50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries. Based on the results of the tunes performed in this study, some possible stopping criteria are:

- the number of queries reaching a maximum value, *e.g.*, $50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ for the case where each parameter is allowed to vary freely within a large region (less queries are required if smaller regions are explored, see below);
- comparing the SPEARMINT model χ^2 value after each query to the expected null mean χ^2 value, and terminating the tuning process when these values converge, *e.g.*, if they differ by less than a few χ^2 units;
- terminating once the stability of the SPEARMINT model χ^2 over the previous $\approx 5 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries is better than a few χ^2 units.

Applying any of these criteria to our tunes results in stopping after roughly the same number of queries, with negligible differences in the tuned parameter values. *N.b.*, it is possible to restart a tune in SPEARMINT after it has been terminated, even if the termination was executed via a SIGINT call, *e.g.*, CTRL-c.

The wall time required to perform these tunes on a quad-core i7 2.8 GHz 2015 Macbook Pro laptop are about 6, 14, and 25 hours for blocks 1, 2, and 3, respectively.⁵ The CPU per

⁵This laptop has 8 virtual cores. We run SPEARMINT on one core, and PYTHIA event generation is performed in parallel on the remaining 7 cores.

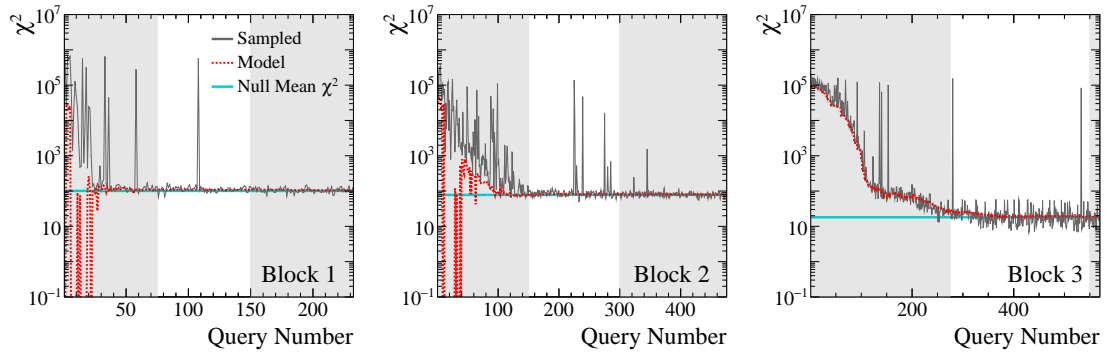


Figure 10. The χ^2 value for each SPEARMINT query obtained using (black) the PYTHIA sample produced for the current query and (red) the SPEARMINT χ^2 model. The white regions show $25 \cdot n(\text{par}) - 50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries for each block.

parameter increases roughly linearly going from 3 to 11 parameters. In total, 45 hours of wall time is required to perform the full 20 parameter block-diagonal e^+e^- tune; therefore, a full e^+e^- tune of 20 PYTHIA parameters can be performed on a laptop in less than 2 days using SPEARMINT. The event-generation processes dominate the total CPU required to tune each block. Since event generation is trivial to do in parallel, the tunes of each block could be performed much faster using more computing power.

Bayesian optimization implementations like SPEARMINT are not designed for the case where $n(\text{par}) \gg 10$ parameters; however, as shown above, a global tune of all 20 e^+e^- parameters does converge to a consistent set of optimal parameter values, and it does so using the same total number of queries, *i.e.* our global tune was also terminated after $50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries. Despite this, the global tune takes about 3 times more wall time to run because SPEARMINT uses more CPU to determine the next set of parameters to query when there are 20 parameters rather than when there are $\lesssim 11$. This results in a sizable increase in the wall time required to perform the global tune because SPEARMINT runs on a single core. For $n(\text{par}) \approx 20$, this likely could be sufficiently mitigated by parallelizing SPEARMINT to permit running on a few cores. To use Bayesian optimization to perform a tune with a much larger number of parameters, changes to the algorithm are likely required (see, *e.g.*, Ref. [11]).

Finally, we note that a much smaller number of queries is required to reach convergence if the parameters are restricted to localized regions around their true values. For example, restricting each well-constrained parameter to vary within a $\pm 10\sigma$ region around its Monash value, where σ denotes the quoted uncertainty on each parameter in our block-diagonal tunes, results in all three tuning blocks converging in $\lesssim 10 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries. This is similar to the number of queries required by parametric tuning methods [4], where such restricted regions must be used to ensure that the generator response is well approximated by a low-order parametric function. Which approach should be employed in a real-world tune depends on what knowledge exists about the parameters. If it is known that the optimal parameter values must be within a small region, and that within this region the generator response is well approximated by a low-order parametric function, then the parametric approach is likely the best option. Conversely, if little is known about the optimal parameter values, then Bayesian optimization would be preferable. One could also consider

employing SPEARMINT to determine the parameter values used by a subsequent parametric tune.

5. Summary

Monte Carlo event generators contain a large number of parameters that must be determined by comparing the output of the generator with experimental data. Generating enough events with a fixed set of parameter values to enable making such a comparison is extremely CPU intensive. All available tunes provided with the PYTHIA 8 package were obtained either manually or parametrically. In this article, we proposed to instead treat Monte Carlo event generator tuning as a black-box optimization problem and addressed it using the framework of Bayesian optimization. We showed that Monte Carlo generator parameters can be accurately obtained using Bayesian optimization and minimal expert-level physics knowledge. Using this approach, a tune of PYTHIA 8 using e^+e^- data, where 20 parameters were optimized, was run on a laptop in just two days. Finally, we believe that combining the Bayesian optimization approach with expert-level knowledge should enable producing better tunes in the future, by making it faster and easier to study discrepancies between Monte Carlo and experimental data.

Acknowledgments

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A. Parameter Uncertainties

The SPEARMINT model of how the objective function depends on the parameters is conceptually different than a χ^2 statistic obtained from a single two-sample test; therefore, we cannot simply use $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$, or similar criteria, to estimate the uncertainty on the parameters. Figure 11 shows the distribution of χ^2 values obtained from an ensemble of two-sample tests in each parameter block under the null hypothesis. These distributions are obtained by performing a large number of two-sample comparisons using the χ^2 in Eq. 3.1, where all samples are generated using the Monash parameters, one sample contains 1M events, and the other 10M events. Figure 11 shows that the SPEARMINT model accurately predicts the mean value of each χ^2 distribution.

As an *ad hoc* method for assigning uncertainties to tuning parameters, we scan the SPEARMINT model χ^2 value while varying each parameter independently and holding all other parameters fixed to their tuned values (often referred to as the plugin method). The 1σ confidence interval for each parameter is taken to include all parameter values for which the SPEARMINT model χ^2 is less than $\chi^2(p = 0.32)$, where $\chi^2(p = 0.32)$ is the χ^2 value corresponding to a p -value of 0.32 for the case where the number of degrees of freedom equals the mean χ^2 value predicted by the SPEARMINT model. While this approach is certainly *ad hoc*, it produces confidence intervals with reasonable coverage properties in each of the tunes presented above, and at minimal CPU cost.

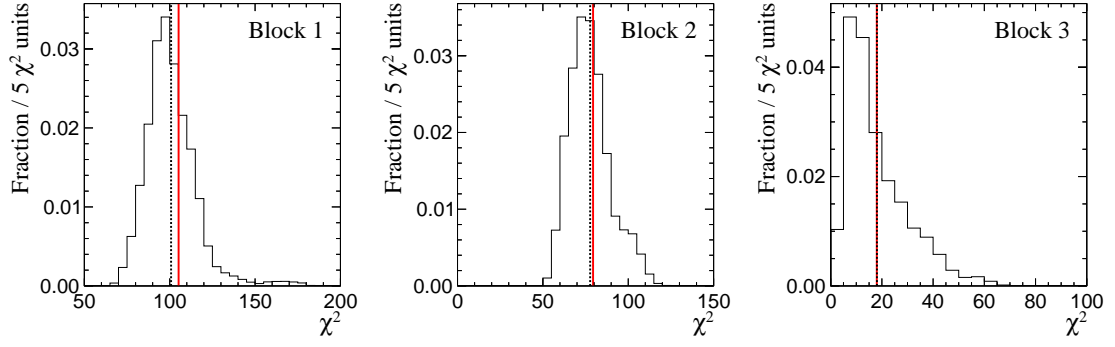


Figure 11. χ^2 distributions for each tuning block obtained using the true (Monash) parameter values. The vertical lines show (dashed black) the mean χ^2 value and (solid red) the final SPEARMINT model of the χ^2 value.

B. Parameter Results

The tuning results for each parameter for the three blocks are given in Tables 3–5. The evolution of the parameter values during the tuning processes are shown in Figs. 12–14.

Table 3. Tuning results for block 1.

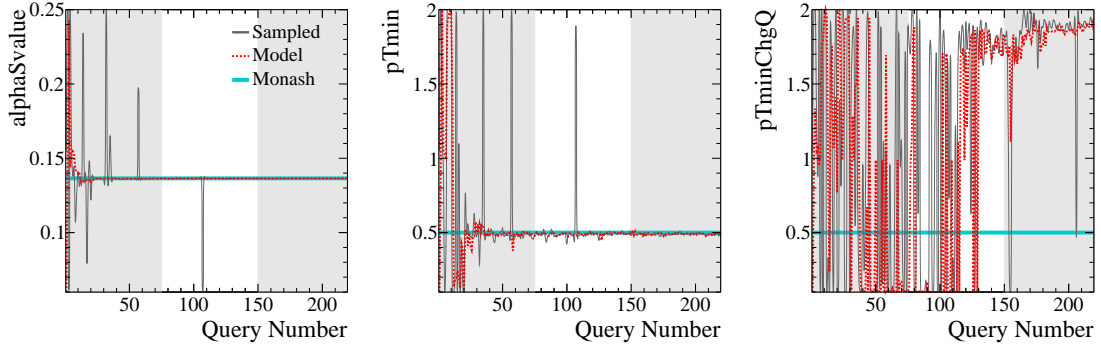
Parameter	Monash Value	Tune Value	Range Considered
alphaSvalue	0.1365	0.1365 ± 0.0002	[0.06, 0.25]
pTmin	0.5	0.49 ± 0.02	[0.1, 2.0]
pTminChgQ	0.5	$1.89^{+0.10}_{-1.79}$	[0.1, 2.0]

Table 4. Tuning results for block 2.

Parameter	Monash Value	Tune Value	Range Considered
sigma	0.335	$0.333^{+0.001}_{-0.002}$	[0, 1]
bLund	0.98	$1.04^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	[0.2, 2]
aExtraSQuark	0	$0^{+0.07}_{-0}$	[0, 2]
aExtraDiQuark	0.97	$1.48^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$	[0, 2]
rFactC	1.32	1.38 ± 0.06	[0, 2]
rFactB	0.855	0.887 ± 0.015	[0, 2]

Table 5. Tuning results for block 3.

Parameter	Monash Value	Tune Value	Range Considered
probStoUD	0.217	$0.219^{+0.001}_{-0.002}$	$[0, 1]$
probQQtoQ	0.081	0.082 ± 0.01	$[0, 1]$
probSQtoQQ	0.915	$0.892^{+0.014}_{-0.018}$	$[0, 1]$
probQQ1toQQ0	0.0275	0.0276 ± 0.0009	$[0, 1]$
etaSup	0.6	0.59 ± 0.02	$[0, 1]$
etaPrimeSup	0.12	0.12 ± 0.01	$[0, 1]$
decupletSup	1	$1^{+0}_{-0.04}$	$[0, 1]$
mesonUDvector	0.5	$0.51^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	$[0, 3]$
mesonSvector	0.55	0.55 ± 0.01	$[0, 3]$
mesonCvector	0.88	$0.89^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$	$[0, 3]$
mesonBvector	2.2	2.1 ± 0.1	$[0, 3]$

**Figure 12.** Evolution of the parameter values in block 1 during the tuning process. The white regions are $25 \cdot n(\text{par}) - 50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries.

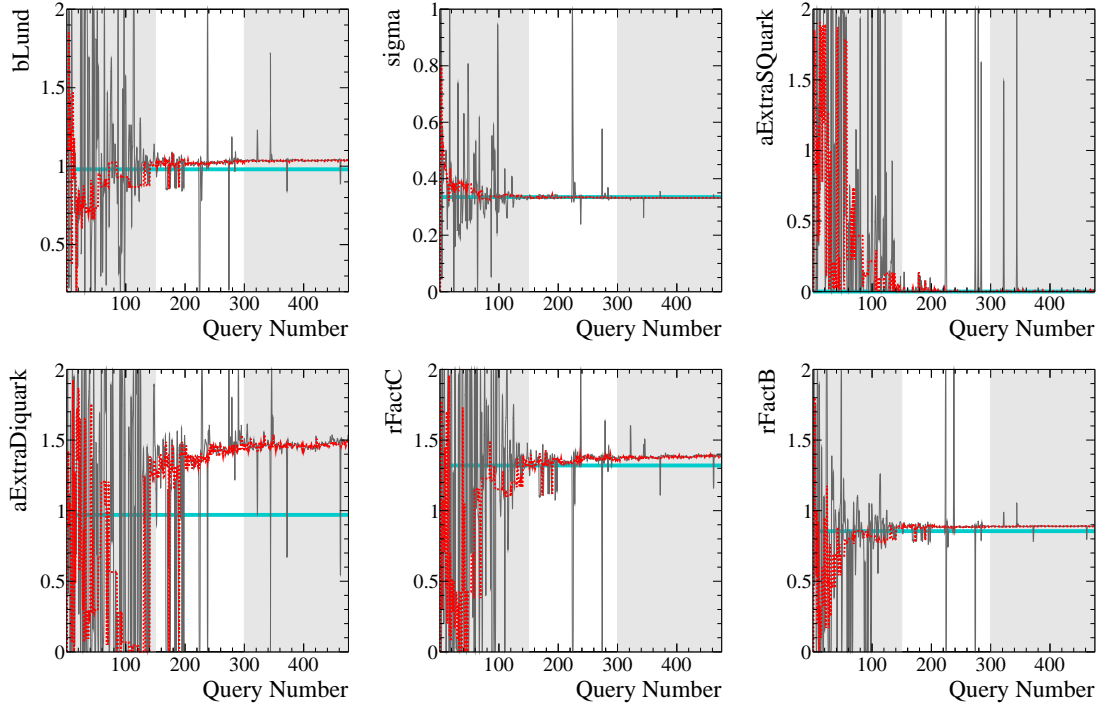


Figure 13. Evolution of the parameter values in block 2 during the tuning process. The white regions are $25 \cdot n(\text{par}) - 50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries.

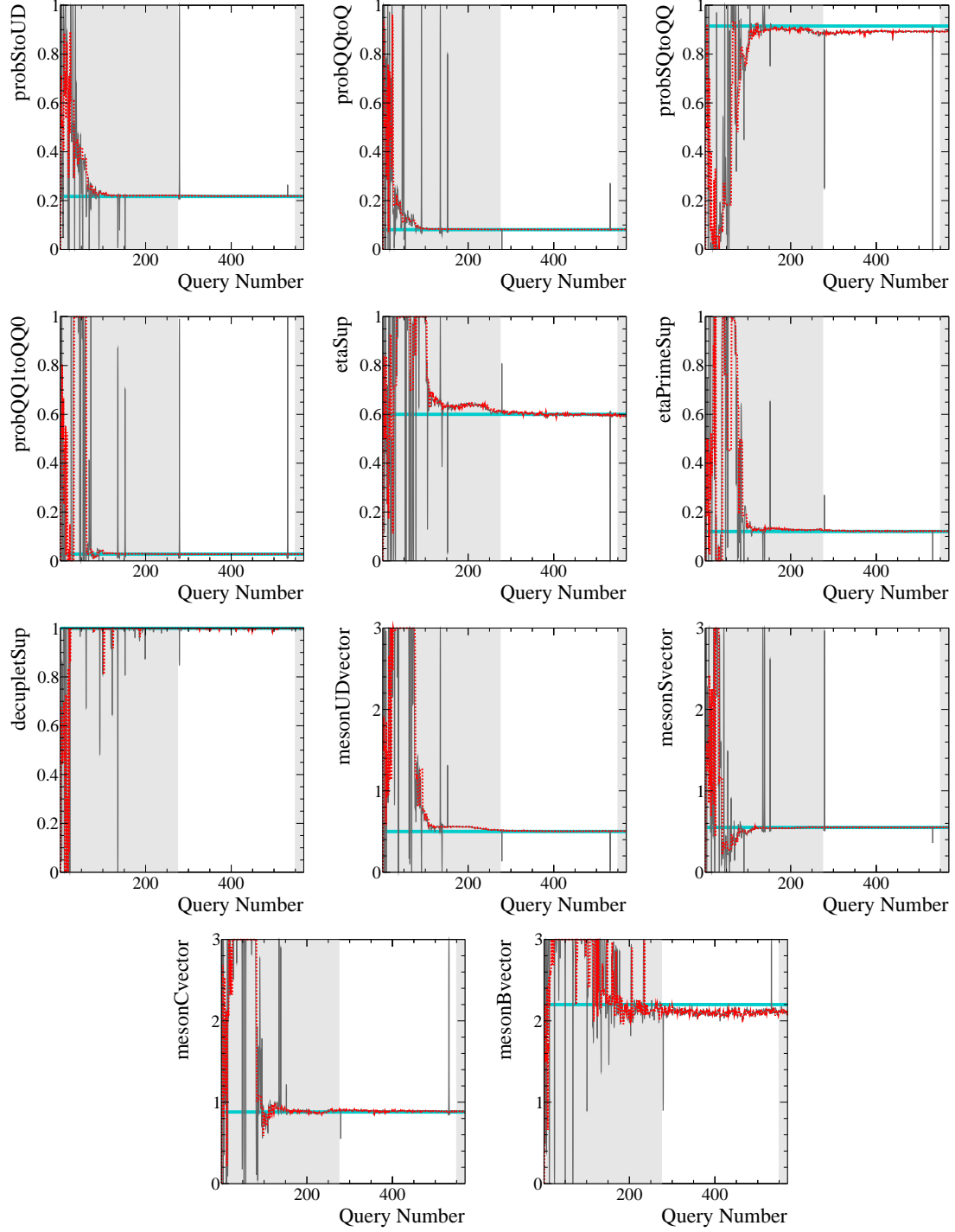


Figure 14. Evolution of the parameter values in block 3 during the tuning process. The white regions are $25 \cdot n(\text{par}) - 50 \cdot n(\text{par})$ queries.

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